found on the shore of Lake Superior. for found on the shore of Lake Superior.

In 1773 a charter was granted in England to an Association of "noblemen, keights and gentlemen," for copper mining upon the Southern shore of Lake Superior. The Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Secretary Townsend, the Consul of the Empress of Russis, Sir William Johnson and others were of the company, a shore was halfwere of the company; a sloop was built and the mines blasted thirty feet into the solid rock—rich ore was obtained, but the expense of blasting, the dangers of an unknown navigation, and the expense of exporting the ore to England, caused the enterprise to be relinquished. And gain, soon after the conquest of Canada, a company was formed in England for Copper Digging on Lake Superior, This company commenced excavating and exporting cap per; and although laboring under all the disadvantages incl dent to the condition of this gain this wild and remote re-"in America" compelled a suspension. The "distracted af-"fairs in America" terminated in Freedom and Independ. ence, and after an interregnum of seventy years the "copper diggings" of the old English Companies are reopened, and wield rich returns. Thus the existence of copper ore in the Lake Superior Mineral Region was known, and cop-per was manufactured, at the Falls of St. Mary, into arti-cles of domestic and religious uss, long before Northern Ohio was first visited by white men; and Lake Superior Copper Companies were organized, coartered, and digging and blasting for ore, previous to the Declaration of Ame

ican Independence.

The Falls of St. Mary are continuous rapids for three quarters of a mile, with an aggregate descent of only about twelve or fourteen feet. Across this short portage saiting vessels and steamboats, of late years, have been hauled with gree', labor and expense. The exploration, scalle ment at a relopement of the exhaustless wealth of this Lake Superior region have been crippled and retarded, to he present time, by this obstruction to continuous naviga-tion. Congress, at its late session, appropriated lands for the construction of a ship canal around these rapids, and the work is already commenced under efficient and vigorous direction; and when completed, the rich mineral deposits of this wast region will be easily accessible, and their transportation to the Atlantic cities and to Europe secured by an uninterropted water communication. This national improvement, so long delayed, will largely aug ment individual and national wealth, enlarge the field for healthful and remunerative labor, and make this far reaching and remote region the most desirable for settlement

The entrance into Lake Superior is at White Fish Point, thirty eight miles from the Sault de St. Marie; thence 170 miles to Copper Harbor; thence 16 miles to Eagle Harbor thence 8 miles to Eagle river; thence 102 miles to Ontonagan river , thence 120 miles to Montreal river, and thence 93 miles to La Points. The distance around Lake Superior is 1,076 miles, it being the largest fresh water Lake in the world. Isle Royale is 45 miles from Copper Harbor, and 16 from the Canadian Coast. It is fifty miles long and from three to eight miles wide, and is the largest fresh water. Island in the world. The Indians call this Island Minosonk, the the grand place, and considering its singular geological features, beautiful and espacious harbors, and elevated lakes, it is certainly the most imposing, as well as the most attractive of Islands. It is verily the "grand place," the Roya'e Isle."

Lake Superior must ere long become a place of multi tudious summer resort—not simply to visit the Iron Mountain, the Pictured Rock, the rich Copper Diggings, but for bealth and pleasure—for here are the purest and cleares: water, the most delicious fish, a climate invigorating and rejuvenating, and scenery the most majestic and impressive as well as the most lovely and enchanting on earth's surface. What can be more desirable and healthful than to sail among the lovely evergreen islands that rest upon the transparent waters of the numerous harbors of Isle Royale—to fish successfully for the white fish, Siskowit treat and the speckled treut—to shoot carribous, (a species of deer.) ducks, pigeons, patridges and loons—to hunt for agates along the beaches-to ascend a subterranean up aval 500 feet, overlooking lake and islands-to admire Nature's magnificent fireworks, the Northern Lights-to hear the loudest kind of thurder and witness the most ter rific "thunder gusts?" In all our wanderings, we have seen no portion of this world's surface more vigorously he althful, or more resistlessly fascinating, than the Lake Su

# PHILADELPHIA

Accident on the Balamore and Ohio Railroad. Cerrespondence of The N Y Tribune
PHILADELPHIA Thursday, July 7, 1831,

An accident occurres use mgbt, on the Baltimore Rallroad, which involved the loss of life. Some inseresint had
placed on the track, near Grabb's Landing a log of wood,
with which the train that left Baltimore at 6 o dock, came
in contact at 104 o'clock. The locomotive, tender and baggage car, were thrown off the track, and completely limibled up together. The mail car which was immediately in
the rear of the baggage car, was thrown completely upon
the wreck of the later. The mail agent, Mr. Robert Carter, was at his post at the time of the accident, and escaped
unhurt. The engineer and firemen leaped from the tender,
and were not injured.

Three men who, it is believed, got upon the train at Wil-

Three men who, it is believed, got upon the train at Wilmington were standing upon the pistform in front of the mail car at the time of the mishap, and were jamued be-Mair car at the time of the mishap, and were jamined between the latter and the baggage car, one of the men, who is unknown, was dreadfully crushed and killed instanty. The second, named John Jeffrey, was dreadfully crushed about the middle of the body—his polvis was broken. The third, a young man, named James Kiddle, is years of age, had one foot and ankle crushed.

Neither of the passenger cars was thrown off the track

Neither of the passenger cars was thrown off the track. Some of the passengers were elightly nurt by the concussion, but all escaped serious injury. No person belonging to the line was unjured.

Jeffrey and Riddle were brought to the city, and were taken to the Pennsylvania Hispotal this morning. There is no hope whatever of the recovery of J-ffrey the physicians decaning his injuries necessarily fatal. The unforcusate man is a shoemaker by trade, and resided at No. 162 Christian et. He is a married men.

Young Riddle is a moulder by trade. He resided in Shippen at, between Broad and Schuylkill Eightn. He states that he was at Wilmington, and having no money with which to pay his passage, get upon the platform of the mail car to escape paying fare. It is probable the other two men had taken their places there for the same purpose. There has been no reaction in the system of Rundle, and amputation is consequently impossable. His attending physician entertains but very slight hope of his ultimate. amputation is consequently impossible. His attending physician entertains but very slight hope of his ultimate

physician entertains but very slight hope of his ultimate recovery.

There has been nothing ascertained yet concerning the name or residence of the man who was killed.

The locomotive is broken completely to pieces, and the ends of some of the passenger cars are stove in by the force of the concussion. It is almost a miracle that many of the passengers in the cars were not crushed.

It seems that a large pile of wood for the use of the Company is placed in immediate preximity to the road at the point at which the accident occurred. It is the opinion of many who were with the train at the time, that a portion of this wood fell down upon the track, instead of being placed there purposely as before stated. The latter opinion seems probable from the tact that the obstacle in the road was so great that the locamorive was turned completely are und, and passed the cars in the rear of it. The quantity of wood upon the track was not less than a cord.

two victims of the accident, who are at the Hes pital, were sinking rapidly at 2 o'clock this aftern No hope is entertained of their recovery.

# THE MAINE LAW AND POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The Tribune's suggestions upon "Maine Law Efforts," of the 2d inst., are timely and well considered, and I doubt not will meet with a faverable reception among Temperance men throughout the State. With us here, they are but the echo of experience.

In the spring of 1850 the l'emperance men of our town, (Wawarsine) wearied by long continued and incl-

town, (Wawarsing) wearied by long continued and ineffectual effort to abate or abolish the abuses of the Board of Excise in granting hoenses, and failing to obtain any pledges or even encouragement for different candidates at the hands of either of the then organized parties, took the field and made out a toket composed exclusively of Fem perance men. For this ticket a very handsome vote was cast.

cast.

In the meantime, the politicians and rummies of both the other parties, (deeming it dangerous to affect to underrate the strength of an enemy.) amalgamated, and formed the strength of an enemy.) amalgamated, and formed that they called a "Union Ticket," and in this way "License men" were elected. In 1853 the same course was pursued, and the same result obtained. In 1852 there were three-sets of candidates in the field, the Democrats receiving a large majority of the votes cast, which mude it apparent that the Whig party here could not set the Femperance men at defance and live. Accordingly, in 1853 speared that he was party see that the speared may be perance men at defiance and live. Accordingly, in 1833 they nominated prominent men for Supervisor, Justice, and some other officers, and this concession being all that had some other asked of either party, no third nomination was made. The Temperance men very cordially supported the Whig ticket, and the consequence was the election of their Supervisor.

Such has been our experience for the last four years, and we are glad to see such a course recommended by l'ac Tribune, applicable to the State at large, or at least to legislative offices. We must have such a Legislature next winter as will pass the Maine Law without coercion or coazing, but as a matter of course—as one of its very first duties; and certainly the more rational way to secure such a

one, is to improve all favoring influences, rowing against the current only when we must. There is no necessity for making mere enemies than we really have. Hence the inpropriety of our taking the field as an independent or gantzarion without first avaing our respects to those all ready occupying it. By doing so we are sure to excite the hostility of thousands of both parties, who would otherwise have been with us on the Maine question, but, because we have wartenly "broken up the party," oppose us from mere retalistion.

We seek no new organization, except where we are com-

we seek no new organization, except where we are of m-pelled to form one, and this we will be ready to disselve the monent its object is secured. This being the case, why not act accordingly? Besides, we ought to give the community some more evidence than more words that we seek not personal aggrandizement, but public good. Our enemies will loudly assert the former, and with some show of plausibility, if we refuse to accept the latter only in our own prescribed way.

own prescribed way.

HAYTI.

State of the American Baptist Hission.

From The American Baptist Hission.

From The American Baptist May 17, 1829.

Dear Br. Grievenger. On account of the absence of the Emperor from the Capital for some time after our arrival, your letter addressed to him. relative to this mission, was not forwarded until the sith inst. I had taken care to have it well translated, so as to avoid any errors which might possibly arise from a hasty interpretation. Both the original and the translation were for warded accompanied by the letter recegnizing Br. Lilavois as Minister and Missionary, &c., as also by a copy of the Constitution of the Am. Bap. Free Mission Society, a copy of the Constitution of the Haytian Baptist Missionary Society, and by a letter from my. Self. introducing the package. You can form some estimate of the manner in which they were received, by the Haptian oad of arms, in which an sagle austiants the Palimier, or tree of liberry, which is seen the crown, defended on either side by crewned lone, and undermeab the whole of which is God, MY COUNTRY AND MY SWORD.

Then follows the date—Port an Prince, 9th May, 1833, 50th of the Independence, and of our reign the 4th.

Monsieur Judo, Baptist Missionary.

Such a prompt and favorable reply, signed by his aven hand, is regarded by our friends here as a very flattering mark of favor. I have no doubt of the sincerty of these expressions, and hope that it may result in the relief of our ministering brethren from the military service. We are enjoying at present t lerably good health. Miss Lake seem to enjoy better health than any of us since our return. I have suffered considerably myself, bat I bagin the States. The mission is, I think, in a prosperous state. We have, it is true, been obliged to exercise discipline, and have of lette excluded assevral persons. But there are others still gatherin

P. S. We are greatly afflicted from the fact that since we left New York we have received neither letters or papers, except such as have been forwarded by Mr. Clark, of Boston. It is quite possible that a package was sent by the Hayti, which was shipwrecked near Tarks Island. We need very much the American Beptist. Several persons are desirous of reading it. I wish the back numbers from January 1 might be done up and forwarded to Mr. Clark, Haytian Consul.

## THE TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

The Second Ward of Oswego nearly in Ruins-Loss from \$500,000 to \$800,000. The Oscego Palladium of Wednesday, the 6th, furnishes the following details of the disastrons fire in that city, which we have already published briefly by tele-

enty, which we have already passisted briefly by certification of the control of

their contents like chaff.

The docks were lined with shipping, and it was with the greatest difficulty that vessels were removed in time, by the aid of tags and hawsers extended to persons across the river, and with all the exertions, two or three vessels were more or less damaged. It two hours time from \$500,000 to \$500,000 worth of property—the accumulation of years of toil of many, and their all—was swept out of existence. The scene was the most terrific and submine that we ever witnessed, and will never be crased from the memory of these who saw it.

witnessed, and will never be crased from the memory of these who saw it.

We may sum up the calamity, in brief, as follows:
All the Mills and Elevator on the east side are destroyed. Two thousand persons rendered he meless.

Immense amounts of grain, flour and merchandise, were consumed in the mills and warehouses.

The loss will range from \$5.00 000 to \$500 000

The picture presented was truly terrible to behold. The streets and the large Park were filled with goods and furtifure, females and children, and men, were harrying to and fro, armed guards were patrolling near the plies of property to protect it from pluncer; the cries of the firemes and weeping of women and children, the crash of walls and timbers, the roar of the towering, sweeping flames, and flying fire flakes, some of which were picted up two and a half miles from the city, were appailing to the stout at heart. No lives were lost, we believe, though namercus reports of the kind sere circulated.

The burnt district included on its western boundary the valuable mills, elevators, store houses and machine works, of which we have spoken, and on the east many private dwellings, occupied by persons of moderate means. At a rough calculation the fire extended over an area of about forty-ave acres, and destroyed about three hundred dwellings.

We are infermed by a veteran merchant of the city that

We are infermed by a veteran merchant of the city that

We are infermed by a veteran merchant of the city that the merchants who have suffered from the calamity are well insured, and will resume their business as soon as they can reconstruct their edifies.

The suffering is chiefly confined to the independent householders of moderate means, a large number of whom have lost their houses and furniture, and whose only chan-nel of remuneration is the amount and validity of their in-surance. Hundreds of citizens, of different classes, are unboused by this fire, and a most powerful appeal is made to the charity and liberality of those who have come out scatheless. scatheless.

Many who arese in the morning happy in the comforts of a home, were in the avenue by

of a home, were in the evening homeless.

Owing to the excessive drouth, the buildings had become like tinder, and the rapidity with which the fire

spread was appaling.
It was found that our firemen, notwithstanding their

It was being that our bremen, notwinsstanding their gallant action, were unequal to the task, and dispatches were sent to Fuiton and Syracuse for aid, which we grate-fully acknowledge, came promptly to our relief and did noble service, which we hope we may never be obliged to

noble service, which we hope we may never be obliged to reciprocate under similar circumstances.

Most fortunately the fire stayed its ravages at the point known as the Cove property, owned by Gerritt Smith. Had it reached this point, the vast piles of lumber on these wharves would have increased the configration; and as the vessels had mostly dropped down to the Cove for the purpose of avoiding the fire, they would inevitably have been burned, and the fire extended to the shipping of the river, from which it might have extended to the western shores of the city.

As a general thing the most valuable property, such as mills, elevators, &c. will be nearly covered by insurance, and if the Companies are enabled to pay their losses, the private loss will not be so heavy as at first supposed. Of course there are a large number of the poor and middling classes who have lost their all and are rendered houseless and homeless.

and homeless.

Below we give, as near as possible, under the circumstances, the details of the calamity. Of course it is impossible to give all the names of the business firms who have suffered, and the losses, amid the present general confusion and disorder.

ON THE DOCK

ON THE DOCK

Fitzbugh & Co., Seuring mill Loss, \$50,000 on mill—insured \$12,000, stock covered by insurance, more or less.
Sylvester Doclitic, mill and stock. Loss, \$43,000—partially in-

stock covered by interactic, more or research. Loss. \$43,000—partially instruct.

Silvester Dockitte, mill and stock. Loss, \$43,000—partially instruct.

Ames & Brothers, grain Sevator. Loss about \$20,000 on building—insured \$12,000. About \$30,000 worth of grain in store, owned mostly abroad, and insurance unknown. Howlet, Gardon's Los, provision store, in basement, valued at \$15,000—named for \$13,500.

H. M. Anne, plaster mill and two stores on lessed, and stock in mill. Loss about \$10,000; insured \$7,500.

Penfield, Lyon's Co., fourner mill and stock of grain and flour. Loss, \$40,000; insured, \$50,000.

T. Wyman, flouring mill. Loss and insurance unknown. Building and contents entirely destroyed.

J. L. Hall's Co., grain sievator. Loss on building, \$23,000; insured in New-Yerk. Loss on grain in store unknown, but large. Perry & Van Dyck lose about \$2,000; property in this building.

Fitchugh & Littlejohn, warehouse and office, and large amount of merchancies in store, in transit west. Loss unknown, but mast be very large; will fall on parties abroad, and to probably insured. Tailcot's Cashield, Ione Foundry and Machine Works; also office, patren house, and a portion of the patterns. Loss not known; insurance \$16,000. This establishment employs about 70 men, who are thrown out of employment by the disaster. Mr. Geo. Tailcot's house and harn on Fourth-st. was destroyed, but insured.

burned out is as perfect as we have been able to make.

In many of the buildings occupied as stores and should there were families reseting in the second and third stories, of whom we could learn nothing, except that most of them

of whom we could learn nothing, except that most of them lost everything.

FIRST ST. SORTH OF ENIDOR ST., WEST SIDE.

S. G. Abbott, clothing store; M. R. Frost, membrant tribe; M. Funca, boot and show store; S. Luce, grocer and provisioner; George Starpe, tobacconsists; Wyes & Co., procer; S. Dawittle's office and brick block, lose \$5.000, partially insured. Theodore liven sees building, lose about \$6.500.

J. M. Wright, relinct warehouse, and manufactory on Second &, entirely destroyed. Lose set howe.

D. C. Abbey, clothing store; Mr. Boquet, shoe shop.

O'S same, paint shop; J. A Andrews, grocer.

C. Davia, grocer; W. Burr, grocer, shop grocery adjoining.

A. D. Johnson, Sucklemith, C. N. Calorn, grocer.

Clerk & Fage, lumber yard, compiderable lumber destroyed, amount to known.

Simma, druggist, building owned by Jesse Bennett.

Philips, has store, hose not heavy, insured \$1,500, building owned Edwards & Jone.

V. Cooper, store store, loss on stock not heavy. Building owned J. Bennett.

L. Merriam, hardware, loss on stock \$10,00, insured \$1,000.

B. Colwell, druggist, portion of stock saved; insured \$3,000.

V. H. Wheeler, hardware, for the first hardware, for MeNett grocer, building owned by A. P. over McAvory, grocer; Donnelly, do., building owned by A. P. over.

Prier McAvory, grocer; Donnelly, do., building event by A.F.
Andrew's shoon. M. Murray's shoestare. E. Farell, grocer.
Andrew's shoon. M. Murray's shoestare.
T. Phela, hullding owned by A.R. and Merriam.
Fagle Tavern. kept by Z. Smith, and hare all a ned by H. Murray.
F. Rozelle, salcon; building owned by P. Rathler.
Z. Smith, Eagle Tavern; hullding owned by H. Murray.
Sahir's Tavern, owned by H. Littlefield.
C.N. Baker, grocer; building owned by occupant.
E. Oliver, meat abop.
Bennett's Block, embracing some six or seven buildings occupied by recerts, alloon, paint shop, &c.
Littlefield Block, two b-story buildings, occupied by several families.
Three stores, offices, &c. we could not get names of secuments.
John Kishner, baker.
Hopper & Co., blacksmiths.
Wheeler & Co., burn and block factory.

INITIGE 87.

J. L. Pool, bookstore and saprees office; Ford & Brother, jewslers.
On the second floor was the Cauld Collector's office; most of the papers saved, the office will be found on the State scow this murning.
H. F. Willis, hat store.

James Brown, Lawyer, second story.

James Brown, Lawyer, second story.

James Brown, Lawyer, second story.

H. F. Willis, hat store.

James brown, lawyer, second shray.

James brown, lawyer, second shray.

Gee Dilworth, druggest, store dwined by Edwards & Jones On the second story were the law offices of 0.4 G. W. Robinson and J. R. Hathaway. The lowest downtool newspaper establishment, which was partially saved, but in a damaged state.

E. L. Wrist, stores; building owned by Edward & Jones, dwalling-bouse and office adjoining, owned by Jesse Bonnett, and the basement occupied as an effice by Mr. B.

E. L. Wallace, boots and shoes, owned by E. C. Hart; family upstate.

lairs.

N. V. Burgess, grocer; building award as above. On second floor?

N. V. Burgess, grocer; building award as above. On second floor?

L. Ceplin, grocer; building owned by Morita Bennet; second storage speedlet's law effice.

C. Coallin, grocer; building owned by Ms. Bennet; second storage speedlet's groce; building owned by J. Benneti.

Bettley's dry goods store, owned by same; second and third storage crupted by several familier Co. No. 1 and Engine No. 3.

Hause of Hock and Ladder Co. No. 1 and Engine No. 3.

Reuse of Hoch and Ladder Co. No. 1 and Engine No. 3.

A. B. Sonthweil, marble factory.

Within the burst district were a number of prominent buildings which we have not noticed; among them Mr. A. Bennett's fine brick residence, its entire contents of rich formitter. Judge Grant's residence and most of the factionre; the Wilbur House and others; together with more; the Wilbur House and others; together with the large atone steam planing mill, owned by H. Soik & Soywin all its machinery and lumber on hand. This was a new establishment, just gone into operation, and the loss must be heavy. No insurance.

The less to several Insurance Companies by this disaster will be large, but none of them, it is thought, will be unable to meet their lesses prompty. The North Western suffers considerably, but nothing to affect them seriously. The Harfford Companies lose largely, but will be able to standing under them without filmching. The Connecticut has a small loss, ranging in the neighborhood of \$10,600. Several New York companies sustain large losses, but we are unable to give any particulars to day.

Meeting of the Citizens.

unable to give any particulars to day.

Mecting of the Citizens.

In view of the great calamity which has this day befallen our city, by fire, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a large number of the citizens met at the Court House, Fourth Ward.

Whereupon William Lewis, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William S. Malcolm, appointed Scarctary.

The object of the meeting was briefly and feelingly explained by A. P. Grant, Esq.
On whose metion a Committee of fifteen was appointed, whose duty it is to ascertain the wants of the distressed, and devise temperary relief, to wit:

Hen A. P. Grant, Mayor Colver, John B. Edwards, Ersstus Joses, Jacob Richardsen, J. L. Lake, D. B. Bish, George Alcond, M. Gaspenter, Fertins F. Parses, J. C. Hurght, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed on subscriptions, whose day it is to rease money and other necessaries sufficient to rel eve the distressed in a manner honorable to the generous feelings of our citizens.

cell as the Committee, tender their services to receive constient to be distributed, as above centenplated, by the cliowing Committee of fur, viz.: Aired Mix, Rev. Mr. lock, Rev. Mr. Butterfield, and John W. Smith, whose that it is to examine and make a preper and judicious distribution of the funds to be raused.

The business having been delegated to the several Committees, the meeting adjourned.

Hon. Samuel Putnam, of this city, for a long series of years one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, died on Saturday evening list. Mr. Putnam was fornerly a resident of Salsam, where he received the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court nearly forty years age. He continued in the active and homerable and acceptable discharge of that high trust lid he had passed the alletted age of man. For sometan or twelve years he has lived in retirement, and now has closed a life of en ment usefulness at the advanced age of \$5.

[Boston Traveller, July 5.]

Hon. Authur Livern ore, formerly Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, died at Plymouth on Friday last, at the age of \$7.

at the age of 87.

Departed this life, in Union township, Muskingum Co, Ohlo, June 11, 1833, John Kelly aged 22 years. Mr. Kelly was born in North Carolina in 1735. At the age of 19 he joined the American army noder Washington and served with circle to binself and good to his country. On the 11th September, 1777, he was in the bloody battle on the Brandywing, in which he was dangerously wounded and carried and was instrumental in the partial of the mass and the partial of the most heroic deal that immortalized the flavolution. At the end of the was he was renerably discharged. He was one of the patrice. he was fonorably discharged. He was one of the patriots engaged in the exploration and survey of the State of Ken-tucky, where he had many conflicts with the Indians, but always stood firm and unshaken amid the desolation sround bim. He married in Virginia, and some forty years ago he ensignated and settled in Moskingam. He was the tather of nine children, eight of whom survive him. Mr. Kelly was a noble specimen of humanity; honest, prudent and strictly ulum.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS -The season for College Commencements began with the annual exercises of the New-York University, Union Theological Seminary, and the Princeton College. Others follow in the subjoined

-	mind still a concession in the		
	order:		
	Hervard University July 20	Wesleyan University Aug.	
	Columbia CollegeJuly 27	Amberst College Aug. I	
	Union CallegeJuly 27	Mindiehury Colese Aug I	
	Vals CollegeJuly 27	Williamsburgh College Aug. I	
	Danilton CollegeJuly 27	Magison University Aug. I	
	Rutgers College July 27	Bowdoin College Sept.	
	Dann outh College July 27	Brown Carrersty Sept.	
	Trinity College July 28	Burlington College Sept. 2	
	Therestells of Vermont Aug. 5		

The annual commencement of Rutgers Female Institute takes place on Friday next.

PETTING BOWN A REFORMER.-In February, 1850, some medical men, calles "regulars," procured the indictment of Dr. Turner, the Chrono Thermalist, ostensibly for libel The doctor has been indefatigable in his efforts to have the tter brought to trial, with the view of vin lewing himself before a jury of the country, but without effect. On 5th inst. the indictment was finally disposed of by th hdrawal of his accusers, and the entry of a no le proseai en the motion of the public prosecutor, M -. District forney N. B. Blunt.

The U. S. steamer Princeton left Norfolk on Wednesday the fishing grounds, and the Fulton, which has made a very successful trial trip, will shortly follow.

A Mr. E. W. Digges, of New-Orleans, was found dead his ted at Capon Springs on Saturday last. The sum of \$30,000 was found in his room.

THE BALL OPENED .- Hon. R. Toombs has opened the political campaign by set speeches at Columbus and in this city. On Thursday evening he addressed a large as-sembly at Concert Hall, in advocacy of the Platform laid down by the Convention of the 22d June, and in urging the necessity of bringing President Pierce and his S. the processiv of oringing testing the received and the profession but to the procession but to the procession but to the practice of correct principles, which last he contended was not done by the President, when he appointed ree-Soilers and Abeliticalists to office.

We understand that Governor Cobb will also take the

field soon, in behalf of Judge Johnson. "When Greek "meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." Hurra for

our side! [Georgia Citizen, 2d.
FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS — Mr. Nathanie! Merrill,
Jr. a young man about 30 years of age, was allied by the
premature discharge of a gun, at Naugatuck, with which a
party of men were firms a saline.

premature discharge of a gain, at a sugarant party of men were tring a salate.

In Chicopee, Mass, on the 4th, Francis Taylor and Patrick Curries, Irishmer, got into an altercation of words in the course of which Curries and something peculiarly prevoking, whereupon Taylor stabled him severely win a picket knife. Taylor field to the woods, but was captured to the course of assault with intent to nd lodged in jail on the charge of assault with intent till. The wounded man, Curtiss, has since died, and Tay Int. The wonded man, Curius, has since died, and lay-lor will therefore have to be arraigned on a higher charge. A little girl of Mr. Jacob Maiihouse, of New Haven, had an eye put out by an ignited cracker being thrown in her face while passing in the street, by one or those mischiev-ous boys that on such occasions are an unpardonable nui

The Fourth in Wisconsin was celebrated at Kenneha, Elkhorn, Delavan, Oshkosh, Lancaster, Fox Laxe, and at

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUN

The following flet of the other smaller business a "maximum of out is as perfect as we have been able to make."

In many of the buildings occupied as stores and shooter was reasonable to make the way to a Spenish merchantin New York, who has ser we seem to be a stores and shooter was reasonable to make the way to be a spenish merchantin nor of them we could learn nothing except that most of them as the verying.

First of the Sunnessen, was sing.

S. Gaibent clothing store; M. F. Frent, membant thin the first the process a building of the building of the second and third stories, for the many reasonable to minute the second and third stories, for the many reasonable that it is quite communicative as the two first and short store; S. Luce, never and provisions; George Starp, tobacconies; Wyes & Co., green as the colors of deriving thus lost 110 on the passage. He attributes the soften and short store; Described in the case of Africa was 1.187, and that he landed to be seen and short store; Described in the case of Africa was 1.187, and that he landed to be seen and short store. I be short the separation of the way, and thus necessarily the office and bright block, lose \$5.000, partially meand. Theodore win, some building, loss about \$1.000.

J. W. Wright, estimate war house, and manufactory or Second of the colors of the way and the separation of the states that he was along the second and third stories.

with Capt. Vinas we assure them that they will find him with Capt. Vinas we assure them that they will find him very secolal reasonably communicative, and possessed of a vast fund of knowledge upon this subject, which, properly used, would prive far more conductive to the ends of justice, than to his personal comfort and advantage. [Times, used, would prove far more conductive to the ends of justice, than to his personal comfort and advantage. [Times, used, would prove far more conductive to the ends of justice, than to his personal comfort and advantage. [Times, used, used to be proved to the provided that the personal comfort and advantage. [Times, used, u and part of a table. An empty bottle, which had contain of spirits, was standing near the tather of this mis-rable family. The children had no food during the day, and they said they were starving. A little girl four years old and a little boy of two years were the unfortunate children of this couple. Our companion kindly remostrated with the barty, hearty looking drunkard and he miss-rable looking wife, but it did no good. The appearad lost to shame and the willing victims to their appearad lost to shame and the willing victims to their appearad lost to shame and the classed for her and her little brother. She took the food hone, and as soon as she entered the house her father robbed his starving children of the food thus given to them and ate it himself.

[Boston Heraid.

Enternial Convention.—Our editorial brethen seem to have been so well pleased with each other, during their late excursion on Labe Eric, as to singgest the idea of holding a Convention. Mr. Briggs, of The Nescaré Alicecula, introduced the subject by hoping, in the lorin of a resolution, that the time was not far distant when the parties then together in the ladies cathon of the Missi-sippi would have a smiler remain. Addresses were made by Judge Wright and others, giving various reminiscences in relation to the ently history of new-papers in Ohio, after which, as The Sommisky Register reports.

Mr. Norton wanted to know what had become of the fatterial Society in Ohio, the believed there was a Consequence for such a Society. He could not say anything about the other officers, but he knew that the President of the last Convention was in the Penitentiary. [Much isughter.]

Mr. Brown, or in --range of the declarate and repor-ers take note of that remark. Longiture;

Mr. Norton-The gentlemen are very thin-skinned. I have not told all the story. I was about to say that he is only there to watch the reasons of other professions-I refer to Mr. Dimmock, who is Superintendent of the striped

Mr. Coggeshall said it was evident the old Society was clead. The fineral night as well be had to day. It it had not been earlier, it was indeed time it should be attended to. The resolution was finally adopted in the following form: Resolved. That a Convention of the Editors and Pahlishers of Onio be called as the leth of January, 134. On motion of Mr. Starbuck, Messrs Coggeshall, Norton, Muse, Comly, Farr and Larch were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the Convention.

[Daylon (O.) Gazette, July 2.

ANOTHER CRIM, Cos - We learn that a certain Bantist ANOTHER CRIM. Cos — We learn that a certain Baptist preacher, who had been sejourning in Spencer County, in this State, was compelled to very suddenly leave the circuit last week, under rather peculiar circumstances. Madame Rumer, with her thousand tongues, has it that the Rev. gentleman was entirely too familiar or sitentise to a sister in the flock, not his own, but another's wife. Some busy-body had been carrying news of scandal, which happing, unintentionally of course, to reach the ears of the busband, he get excited, and contrary to all eliquitte, became so very observant of his own wife as to imagine that he had seen her in too friendly, or rather in an equivocal position with the preacher, and being of a very ardent temperament, he interfered and threshed hum on the spot The gentleman, upon receiving such treatment at the bands of a brother, came to the conclusion to hunt another place.

VALUABLE HINTS TO DRIVERS -- If you are driving a of your way, instead of slacks ning your page to give them a chance, you should lay on the whip and go through hit or miss, with flying colors. By so doing you will not only be showing off to the best advantage the fine points of your horse, but will also demonstrate that your time is of great value to you, besides giving people an adequate idea of your importance. If you are making your way out of an alsey to gain the main avenue, drive across the sidewalk as if you were contending for avecpatakes. By so doing you will enforce upon all pedestriates the necessity of being constantly on the look out. By thus causing them to be more watchful for the preservation of their flyes, you will be justly entitled to be regarded as a philanthropist. be justly entitled to be regarded as a philanthropist [Cleveland (O.) Tree Dec

be justly entitled to be regarded as a philanthropist.

ACCIDENT AT BIRGH POINT.—A correspondent at Mackinac informs us that an accident occurred on Wednesday morning last at Birch Point, in that county, which resulted in the death of Lacy, wife of William Davenport, Jr., of the Island, Mr. D. was at Birch Point, with his family, engaged in shing. On the morning stated he took down his gan (a double barreled one) from its pisce in his house, for the purpose of going out hunting. Whilst examining the gun to see it the cape were adjusted properly, one of the barrels went of, lodging the whole charge in the sead of his wife, killing her instantly. Her remains were broubht down to Mickinac on Wednesday, and a coroner's jury being summored, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. Mrs. D. was only about it years of age, and leaves a child only 4 months old. [Detroit Fr. Press, July 5.]

Ratthoon Accidant.—An accident which resulted in the death of one man, and the eatire damolition of an engine and four freight cars, occurred about one mile below Kirkville, on Monnay forenoon.

The freight train which started from this city at 7 o'clock for the east that morning, when a mile from Kirkville, as above stated in a city's a cow, throwing the engine off the

the east that morning when a mile from Kirkville, as overstated, ran over a cow, throwing the engine off the ck, and demolishing it, together with four cars. The man, Augustus Klig, was instantly killed. His arms i legs were breken, and his skull, on the right side of head so mashed, that he brains ran out. He lived in ca. and had married within the last year. James Barthe engineer, was slightly injured. [Syracuse Jour. 6th.

ber the engineer, was slightly injured. [Syracuse Jour, 6th, Narrow Escape.—We learn that two carriages, one double and the other single, were near being destroyed with their passengers yesterday afternoon on the New York Hailroad. The drivers did not see the passing train notil it was close upon them. The double carriage, however got over the track. The single horse had his fore feet simest upon the rail. He reared upon his hind legs and stood thus like a statue till the train passed! It came so rear him that it struck the projecting shafts and broke them, but did no other injury. We understood our informant, a respectable gentleman, to say that he witnessed all this. That horse is a knowing one. [N. Haven Pal. 5th. The remains of Mr. McKinney, who was killed so mys-

The remains of Mr. McKinney, who was killed so mysteriously on the New York Road last week, passed through New Haven on Monday, to be interred in the family burnal place at East Windsor.

LABOR AND THE LABORERS.

[Under the above head we propose to publish, as rapidly as conven-a series of articles sectingly portraying the state of Luber and condition of the Laborers in the different parts of the United Sta Statistical and other information upon the subject is solicited, when used will be paid for by The Tribune.]

THE COMMERCIAL MARINE AND THE MER-CHANT SEAMEN OF NEW YORK.

Of all the advances which the United States have made of late years in material prosperity, whether the development of her internal resources, agricultural, manufacturing, or mineral, or the great increase of her population—there is none to which the American citizen is wont to point with feelings of greater exultation than to that exhibited in her maritime trade. A glance at the annual report upon Commerce and Navigation, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, will show an advance so utterly unparalleled in the development of the shipping interest as to be almost incredible, but for the well authenticated sources from which the information proving such results is derived. The energy and intelligence of our merchants are manifested in the circumstance that, though we cannot be stated to have fairly started in the race for commercial supremacy till the commencement of the present century, and were then materially checked in our course, during the war of 1812, we have within that limited time distanced all competitors save that Kingdom from which we trace our early origin, and to which we are every day becoming a more formidable rival for maritime importance. Indeed, the great struggle for that object must in future rest solely between these two great nations, and though it is the opinion of some that the sceptre of commercial supremacy is passing away from England, it is certain that to win the race we must "gird up our loins," and above all, not undervalue the resources and tenacity of our opponent, who will spare nothing to maintain that position among the nations which she has so long continued to enjoy. Much of the success that our shipping has attained in the carrying trade is doubtless due to the superiority of our vessels in point of speed-a truth at length becoming recognised by our rivals, who are now building largely and very successfully after the models of our best elipperhips; it therefore behaves us to be vigilant in applying Il new improvements, in order to keep that adantage which is now universally conceded to us. The pening of our new Pacific possessions has called into exstence a rivalry among shipbuilders which has been, ad will continue to be, of great national advantoge, and the performances of the majority of the famed California clippers may be pointed to as unapproachable by any but American vessels; still, a stray veyage, like that of the Marco Polo to and from Australia, and a few of the East India clippers from London and Liverpeol, should not be unheeded here. Our success in ocean steam navigation keeps pace with that of our sailing vessels, and in small craft has, if possible, exceeded it, though the Royal Thames Yacht Club has, it appears, at length thought it expedient to "take a "leaf out of our book." John Bull, if slow in learning. generally proves a ripe scholar at last; and though he appears now to be put on his mettle, he has a great deal

more numerous.

The activity prevailing at our ship-building yards, from one frontier of the Republic to the other, is remarkable. We find that in the year 1851 no less than 1,357 vessels of all kinds were built, with a tunnage of 238,233. Of these, the large number of 233 were steamers. There were, besides, 211 classed as slips, 65 brigs, 522 schooners, and 326 sloops. We should, however, observe that some of these were destined for inland navigation. The registered tunnage of American ships employed exclusively in the foreign trade, for the year 1851, reached 1726,307; yet this, large as it appears, is very much within the burden which they carry—an addition of at least one third might very safely be added. But nothing can so well exhibit the extent of our commerce.

of at least one third might very salely be added. But nothing can so well exhibit the extent of our commerce with foreign nations, as the statement that during the same year the declared value of imports was \$215,725, 295, and of exports \$217,517,130; and this independent of coin and bullion, the imports of which in 1851 amounted to \$5,453,981, and the exports to \$29,457,729, exhibits a total of imports \$221,179,976; ext 465,752, making a total of—imports, \$221,179,976; exports, \$246,932,852; showing an increase in only five years (1846) in value of imports, of \$95,710,465, and of

exports \$129,589,008.

With one exception, every sort of vessel connected with the shipping interest, may find its representative in the port of New-York, from the model California clipper to the humble fishing-smack; and every kind of steamer, including the noble vessels of the Collins line, and the smallest rug with its old-fashioned machinery and rotting-timbers. Magnificent Liverpool liners, far-famed China and India merchantmen, and an safless variety of coast-case from the large peaker-ships of New Orleans, to the

extent alone would not entitle it to this distinction, the fact of the vessels engaged in it, being manned, unlike any other, by a majority of native-born American citizens, and these engaged in an occupation that renders them the most hardy efficient and courageous of all seamen, gives it a national value as a narsery for our ships of-war which cannot be overrated, and places it at once in the foremost rank. We mean the whaling vessels, once owned to a considerable extent in New-York, and some of the towns on the Hudson, but now so decreased that half a dozen whalers have not been seen in this port during as many years, though much of the oil ultimately reaches here by re-shipment. The Eastern States control this business, in which American adventurers are commandatively.

his invincible good nature, boundless generosity, and en-nobing sentiments: likewise of his natty attire, with low-crowned hat which he is continually twirling, and speciess white ducks eternally being "hitched." Such

nobling sentiments: likewise of his natty attire, with low-crowned hst which he is continually twirling, and spotiess white ducks eternally being "hitched." Such characters, if ever they existed, are of the past, and the present knows them not: though we have lately been amused at seeing on the wharfs an innovation (indeed a revolution) in several instances of a sailor in full dress—not adopting the same view as the Feejee Islander, whose anti D'Orsay notion of full erening constume consisted in a shirt-collar and a pair of straps—but with a showy gold broach in the shift front, decidedly tight pants, and hair as if fresh from the skill of some river confewr.

It is always an unaracious task to break through a pleasing delusion, but the sooner truth is told the better, and we unhesitatingly say that it would be impossible to find any other body of men equally numerous, in whatever capacity, so ignorant and unintelligent, and so totally given up to all kinds of sensuality and low indulgences, as are the great body of the men before the mast. We know from experience how difficult it is, in a sweeping censure of a class, to avoid unintentionally wounding the feelings of such as happen to find themselves among a body indicated as in the present instance: but we must leave it to the good sense of such as these, who are at least as well aware of the facts as ourselves to see that we are compelled to speak of the prevailing rule, and in general terms, and must not allow ourselves to see that we are compelled to speak of the prevailing rule, and in general terms, and must not allow ourselves to be diverted from an exposure of grievances and abuses because there are a minority to whom our remarks will not justly apply.

To illustrate our position as to the ignorance, want of intelligence, helplessness, and addiction to the lowest pleasures observable in seamen, let us suppose the artival of a vessel from a distant voyage—India, China, or California, for instance. No sooner does she reach Quarantine ground than she is bo

victim first sets his foot in any of these dens, till his of forced departure, he is systematically pluesed, proprietors of these respectable abodes have a setary and discreet distrust of any stranger not in convolutional sailors' costume, and hence it is very difficult to obtain access to the sleeping apartments they provide but a description by a former inhabitant of one of them by and means conveys the idea that they would ever be mixed so for the "bridal chamber" at any of our large hotels; indeed, of the two, they would probably rather remind one of a manger. But, as, for the more effectual means of carrying out the nefarious system of the landlord, a bar is attached to most of these places, it is impussible to exclude the public from sights which it would pretastly be more consucive to the interests of the proprietors to conceal, though the impunity with which their practices have hitherto been tolerated, has perhaps tended to make them forgetful of the possibility that public attention might by such means be attracted to them and their transactions.

their transactions.

We have recently visited several of the bar come connected with the sailors' boarding-houses in vivious parts of the town, and a description of any one of the would serve for all. Situated in the lowest listricts, frequently down in basements, in rooms apparently never swept or cleansed, these bars are at all times, from early morning till many hours after midnight, surrounded by men dressed generally in a costume denoting the wearer either to be a sailor or following some one of the wearer either to be a sailor or following some one of the numerous callings which a seaport town calls into existence. All degrees of intoxication may there be studied, the benches being often literally covered with men either insensibly drunk or trying to sleep off the effects of their deep potations. At the dirty tables one or two jovial parties are seated, the only dispute at first being as to who shall "stand drinks round," each insisting on his own privilege to do so. The harmony with which these "entertainments" commence is generally of short duration, only lasting till the maddening liquor with which the custamers are supplied begins to have an influence, and the frequent quarrels which occur too often terminate in a manner leading to an announcement in the public journals of "Another Fatal Affay in a Porter-House," and the matter ends usually by the for-"ter-House," and the matter ends usually by the for-mality of a Coroner's Inquest. Still no active steps have ever been taken to eradicate a system which brings

about these and similar atrocities with such appalling Any place, affeat or ashore, seems with many to be Any place, atloat or asnore, seems with many to be considered good enough for a sailor—but the cramped, dark, dirty, unventilated forecastles of some of the old vessels are not so bad as the lodgings provided for him ashore, without the advantage of the fine bracing sea air ashore, without the advantage of the fine bracing sea-air and the habits of temperance necessarily enforced at sea. Some of the vilest and fithiest sites appear to have been selected for sailors' lodgings; cellars with little light and less air being quite favorite spots withthe landlords; and this villainous accommodation, and worse food and drink, if possible, is provided at a cost somewhat more extravagant than would be paid at respectable city hotels—a fact perfectly well known to merchants and ship-owners, though perhaps hardly credible to such as have no acquaintance with the subject. The method adopted is very simple and highly effective. As soon as the runners have introduced the sailor to his boardinghouse he is at once well soaked with fluour, and kept in a state of entire or partial intoxication till he is reers, from the large packet-ships of New Orleans, to the small cyster-sloops, with an endless number of pilot cut ters, steam-tugs, pleasure-yachts, and all sorts of small craft are daily to be seen. Ericeson's new caloric ship, too, which intends to aenihilate both steam and sail, is another object of great interest, and hitherto the sole a state of entire or partial intoxication till he is re small system-sloops, with an endless number of pilot cutters, steamings, pleasure-putchs, and all sorts of an interest design, then, which intered to amultilate the both steam and said and an interest districts of the steam of the steam

July Mary Son